

SERGEYEVA, Z.D.; LEVKOVICH, V.G.

Structure of the genital apparatus in some synanthropic flies.
Zool. zhur. 40 no.5:719-724 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Department of Zoology, Penza Pedagogical Institute.
(Flies)
(Generative organs)

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.

Establishing an efficient system for the setting of fondant centers
in starch. Ref. nauch. rab. VKNII no.1:3-6 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Confectionery)

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.

Technological conditions for the molding of fondant centers in
rubber molds. Ref. nauch. rab. VKNII no.1:20-26 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Confectionery)

SERGSEVA, Z.I.; KHEZELNITSKAYA, I.I.

Method of artificial aging of sulfur black dyed cotton fabrics.
Tekst.prom. 17 no.6:42-44 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1.Iz rabot Nauchnogo instituta organicheskikh poluproduktov i
krasiteley.
(Dyes and dyeing--Cotton) (Textile chemistry)

BRIGLY V., Z.I., Chem Tech Sci -- (disc) "The role of sulfur ~~in~~ ^{in the dyeing of cotton} ~~in the dyeing of cotton~~ ^{dyed with it.} ~~which it was used as a dye.~~" Mos, 1952.
7 pp. (Min. of Higher Education USSR, For Order of Lenin Chem.-Technol. Inst
in D.I. Mendeleev), 110 copies (PL, 24-38, 120)

-64-

Sergeyeva, Z. I.

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, I.L.

Sulfur black dyestuff is a catalytic agent causing the destruction
of dyed fabrics. Tekst. prom. 18 no.1:34-37 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Dyes and dyeing--Cotton)

SRGCEVVA, 101.

Selecting the dyestuffs for plastics coloring. Plast. massy
no. 11866-68 '62 (118. 18:1)

SERGEeva, Z. I.

A. I. Zakharova and Z. I. Sergeeva. On the question of obtaining hydrochlorides of tertiary acetylene alcohols. The action of halogenizing agents on dimethylphenylacetylenylcarbinol. *I. 1942.*

By treating carbinol with dilute hydrochloric acid in the presence of CuCl_2 and NH_4Cl only hydrocarbons are precipitated - isopropenylphenylacetylene and a substance of formula $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{20}$ corresponding in composition to the dimer of isopropenylphenylacetylene.

Chair of Organic Chemistry of the
Chemical Faculty of the
Leningrad State University
(Order of Lenin)
April 20, 1947.

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 18, (80) No. 7 (1948).

DEKBEYEH, L.I.

Chem Abs, v. 48,
1-10-54
Analytical Chem.

Use of the Lunge nitrometer for determining nitro-
amines, nitroamines, and alkyl nitrates. B. V. Jone
and L. I. Sergeeva (Leningrad State Univ.). Zhur. Anal.
Khim. 8, 235-7 (1953).—According to Cope and Barab
(C.A. 11, 147) the ability to be reduced in a Lunge nitrom-
eter is a characteristic property of NN:O and NNO₂
groups as distinguished from CNO₂ and CN:O groups.
C. and B. drew their conclusions from expts. with nitrom-
eter test to a number of aliphatic and alicyclic nitro-
urea (I), nitroguanidine (II), tetryl (III), and diphenyl-
nitrosoamine (IV). The authors applied the Lunge nitrom-
eter test to a number of aliphatic and alicyclic nitroso-
amines and nitroamines and found that generally they did
not react with Hg and H₂SO₄ in the cold. Therefore, the
ability of the NO and NO₂ to be reduced depends on the
presence of C:O and C:N linkages as in I and II and the
benzene ring as in III and IV. The Lunge nitrometer
method was also applied to the detn. of alkyl nitrates, only
methyl nitrate was reduced. M. Hoesch

chem
③

7-27-54

SERGEYEVA, Z.

Developing technically based norms for agriculture. Sots. trud
8 no.8:129-131 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Tsentral'noy respublikanskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy
normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii.
(Agriculture--Production standards)

USSR/Chemistry - Alcohols, Acetylenic, Jul 48
Chlorhydrine of
Chemistry - Halogenation

"The Problem of Obtaining Chlorhydrine of Tertiary Acetylene Alcohols, by Means of the Action of Halogenizing Agents on Dimethyl-Phenyl-Acetylenyl-Carbinol," A. I. Zakharova, Z. I. Sergeev, Chair of Org Chem, Chem Faculty, Leningrad State Order of Lenin U, 4¹ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXX), No 7

Studies action of halogenizing agents on dimethyl-phenylacetylenyl-carbinol (I). When I is treated

9/49736

USSR/Chemistry - Alcohols, Acetylenic, Jul 48
Chlorhydrine of (Contd)

with phosphorus trichloride or dry hydrogen chloride, chlorhydrin carbinol is formed but it is very unstable and decomposes on heating. When I is treated with dilute hydrochloric acid in presence of CuCl_2 and NH_4Cl , isopropenylphenylacetylene and a substance with formula $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{20}$ are formed. When I is treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid in the presence of CuCl_2 and NH_4Cl , the main reaction product is a mixture of chlorides. Submitted 20 Apr 1947.

9/49736

SERGEYEVA, Z. I.

chem
4

Use of the Lunge nitrometer for determining nitrosamines,
nitramines, and alkyl nitrates. B. V. Ioffe and Z. I.
Sergeyeva. *J. Anal. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 8, 203-6 (1953) (Engl.
translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 80a. H. L. H.

SERGEYEVA, Z. I.

¹
~~Determination of carboxylic acid amides by saponification.~~
~~1 B. V. Ioffe and Z. I. Sergeeva (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). Zhur. Anal. Khim. 12, 540-4 (1967).~~
~~Carboxylic acid amides are saponified by refluxing with an alc. soln. of KOH and excess OH⁻ is titrated with an alc. soln. of AcOH. Depending on the ease of sapon. 2 procedures are available. If the amide saponifies relatively easily 5 mg.-moles are refluxed with 20 ml. 0.5N alc. KOH soln. for 1.5-2 hrs., followed by titration with 0.5N AcOH with thymolphthalein as indicator. To this group belong formamide and its homologs. Hard to saponify compds., e.g., diethylformamide, acetamide, diethylacetamide, etc., are refluxed with N alc. KOH soln. for 3-4 hrs. and subsequent titration is potentiometric. Further variations in the procedures depend on the nature of the amide. Free amines do not interfere. In the presence of amino salts and free acids a correction is required. The accuracy of the method is to within 1% of the determinable quantity.~~
~~M. Mosch.~~

5
 1-4E4
 1-4E3d
 2-MAY
 1-4E2c (j)

11
 MB

DOLGOV, B.N. [deceased]; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; ZURKOVA, N.A.; MATVEYEVA, E.M.;
VORONKOV, M.G.

Organosilicon esters of oximes. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk
no.5:951 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR i Leningradskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.
(Oximes) (Silicon organic compounds)

5.3700

77921
SOV/79-30-2-72/78

AUTHORS: Sergeyeva, Z. I., Tsien Sing-Chan, Tsitovich, D. D.
TITLE: Letters to the Editor. Synthesis of Alkyl- and
Dialkyl-bis-(1, 1-dialkyl-hydrazino)-Silanes
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp
pp 694-695 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: Diethyl- and dimethyldichlorosilanes react with
unsymmetrical diethyl- and dimethylhydrazines to
form the following compounds: (see Table A)
These compounds react vigorously with water, ethanol,
and dry HCl; they are also strong reducing agents.
ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet)
SUBMITTED: September 23, 1959

Card 1/2

Letters to the Editor. Synthesis of
Alkyl- and Dialkyl-bis-(1, 1-dialkyl-
-hydrazino)-Silanes

77921
SOV/79-30-2-72/78

Table A.

		b. p. (mm Hg)	n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	$\gamma_{EL.D}$ (%)
1	$(C_2H_5)_2Si[NHN(C_2H_5)_2]_2$	129.5—130° (14)	1.4530	0.8673	59.6
2	$(CH_3)_2Si[NHN(C_2H_5)_2]_2$	104.8—105 (14.5)	1.4419	0.8594	35.5
3	$(C_2H_5)_2Si[NHN(CH_3)_2]_2$	85 (12)	1.4415	0.8648	58.7
4	$(CH_3)_2Si[NHN(CH_3)_2]_2$	62 (22)	1.4298	0.8504	58.4
5	$C_2H_5SiH[NHN(CH_3)_2]_2$	75 (22)	1.4392	0.8645	58.0
6	$CH_3SiH[NHN(CH_3)_2]_2$	44—45 (9—10)	1.4348	0.8676	11.0
7	$CH_3SiH[NHN(C_2H_5)_2]_2$	102—103 (18—19)	1.4440	0.8636	18.0

Card 2/2

84878

53700 only 2209.1273

S/079/60/030/010/019/030
B001/B066

11.1250

AUTHORS:

Dolgov, B. N. (Deceased), Sergeeva, Z. I.,
Zubkova, N. A. and Voronkov, M. G.

TITLE:

Organosilicon Ethers of Aliphatic Aldoximes

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10,
pp. 3347 - 3352

TEXT: On the basis of Ref.1, the authors tried to synthesize compounds in which the nitrogen is separated from the silicon by some other elements, to investigate their stability to hydrolysis. The present paper deals with the synthesis of organosilicon ethers of oximes. Taking into account the papers of Refs. 3-7, the authors found the trialkyl-chloro silanes to react with aliphatic aldoximes in the presence of pyridine according to the following Scheme:

$R_3SiCl + HON = CHR' + C_5H_5N \longrightarrow R_3SiON = CHR' + C_5H_5N.HCl$. This reaction already proceeds at room temperature and lasts for 4-5 hours with continuous stirring. The yields of trialkyl-silyl ethers of aldoximes

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24970

Organosilicon Ethers of Aliphatic Aldoximes S/079/60/030/010/019/030
B001/B066

were 52.5-80%. In addition to the main product, the hydrochloride of pyridine was separated out in yields of 60-100%. O-trialkyl-silyl-aldoximes are stable liquids (Table), soluble in ordinary solvents, and distillable at standard pressure. To determine the structure of the resultant products, they were reduced with platinum black, and then hydrolyzed. The catalytic hydrogenation of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiON} = \text{CH-n-C}_3\text{H}_7$ and $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{SiON} = \text{CH-iso-C}_3\text{H}_7$ did not yield O-trialkyl-silyl-N-alkyl-hydroxylamines, but amines, ammonia, and the corresponding trialkyl-silanol, which indicates a cleavage of the O-N bond. Hydrogenation thus proceeds in the same way as the reduction of the O-alkyl ethers of oximes (Ref.6). According to K. W. Rosenmund (Ref.10) and Vasil'yev (Ref.11), the primary amine may be catalytically converted into a mixture of ammonia and primary, secondary, and tertiary amines. Contrary to this reduction, that of N-alkyl oximes readily yields N,N-dialkyl-hydroxylamines, both on LiAlH_4 and on a platinum catalyst (Ref.6). O-trialkyl-silyl-aldoximes can be hydrolyzed only with 5% potash lye (90°C), but 60% of the starting material remains unchanged. Hydrolysis in an acid medium gives aldehydes, oximes, and a resin containing nitrogen.

Card 2/3

84878

Organosilicon Ethers of Aliphatic Aldoximes S/079/60/030/010/019/030
B001/B066

The structure of the eight compounds (Table) has thus been proven by reduction and hydrolysis. Their infrared spectra confirm the above-mentioned results. There are 1 table and 20 references: 11 Soviet, 1 US, 5 German, 2 British, and 3 Czechoslovakian.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad
State University)

SUBMITTED: November 5, 1959

Card 3/3

84674

S/020/60/134/006/019/031
B016/B067

53700

2209, 1318, 1312 only

AUTHORS:

Sergeyeva, Z. I., Tsitovich, D. D., and Voronkov, M. G.

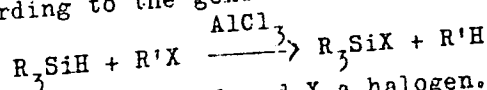
TITLE:

A New Reaction of Trialkyl Silanes⁷ With Acid Chlorides of Aliphatic Monocarboxylic Acids in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 6, pp. 1371-1373

TEXT: In the presence of $AlCl_3$ alkyl halides⁷ are easily reduced from trialkylsilanes to the corresponding hydrocarbons (Refs. 1, 3) whereas acid chlorides of aromatic acids are reduced to aldehydes (Ref. 4). This reaction proceeds according to the general scheme:



where R' is a carbon- or acyl radical and X a halogen. The authors studied this reaction by applying it to the acid chlorides of the aliphatic monocarboxylic acids. They studied the reduction of the acid chlorides of

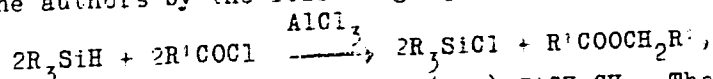
Card 1/3

84574

A New Reaction of Trialkyl Silanes With Acid
Chlorides of Aliphatic Monocarboxylic Acids
in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

S/020/60/134/006/019/031
B016/B067

acetic, n-butyric, trimethyl acetic, and β -trimethyl silyl propionic acid by means of triethyl silane. In this connection it was found that in the absence of $AlCl_3$ practically no interaction of the reagents occurred. If, however, catalytic amounts of $AlCl_3$ (2-3 mol%) were introduced into the reaction mixture strong heating was observed. In contrast to what had been expected and to the data of Ref. 4 the corresponding aldehydes were not formed although the initial triethyl silane was converted into triethyl chlorosilane with a yield of 66-92%. Corresponding esters which were isolated in good yields proved to be the reaction products of the acid chlorides. These results make it possible to express the new reaction discovered by the authors by the following equation:



where $R = C_2H_5$, $R^1 = CH_3$, $n-C_3H_7$, $(CH_3)_3C$, $(CH_3)_3SiCH_2CH_2$. The mechanism of this reaction could not be definitely determined. Apparently an intermediate reduction of the acid chloride to a corresponding aldehyde takes

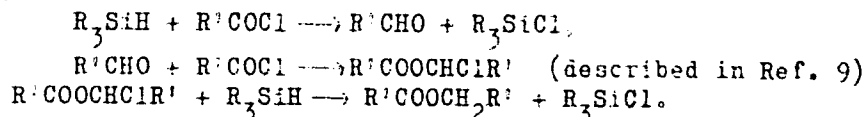
Card 2/3

34674

A New Reaction of Trialkyl Silanes With Acid
Chlorides of Aliphatic Monocarboxylic Acids
in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

S/020/60/134/006/019/03:
B016/B067

place which reacts with the acid chloride excess according to the
following scheme:



The possibility of a direct ester condensation of the aldehydes formed
cannot be excluded. Table 1 gives the reaction products obtained.
There are 1 table and 10 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, 1 Danish, 2 Belgian,
3 French, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Silicate Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR).
Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova
(Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

PRESENTED: June 3, 1960, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1960

Card 3/3

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; TSITOVICH, D.D.; POZONKOV, M.G.

New reaction of trialkylsilanes with aliphatic monocarboxylic acid chlorides in the presence of aluminum chloride. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.6:1371-1373 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom A.V. Topchiyevym.

(Silane)

(Chlorides)

SERGEYEV, Z.I.

Coloring of plastic materials with organic pigments and lacquers.
Plast.massy no.11:27-30 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Dyes and dyeing--Plastics)

KHMEI'NITSKAYA, I.L.; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.

Effect of sulfur dyes on the strength of cotton fabrics. Tekst.
prom. 21 no.2:52-54 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sulfide dyes) (Cotton fabrics)

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; KHTEL'NITSKAYA, I.L.

Protective properties of cyanamide polymers. Tekst. prom. 21
no. 4:45-47 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cyanamide) (Dyes and dyeing--Cotton)

DOLGOV, B.N. [deceased]; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; ZUBKOVA, N.A.; VORONKOV, M.G.

Organosilicon esters of aliphatic aldoximes. Zhur.ob.khim. 30
no.10:3347-3352 O '61 (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Silicon organic compounds) (Oximes)

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; MATVEYEVA, Z.M.; VORONKOV, M.G.

Organosilicon ethers of ketoximes and of benzaldehyde and
o-hydroxybenzaldehyde oximes. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:2017-
2023 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut khimii
silikatov AN SSSR.
(Silicon organic compounds) (Ketones) (Benzaldehyde)

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; SHTERN, I.Ya.; KUZ'MINA, N.L.; EUVINA, S.M.,
Prinimali uchastiye: SPIRKINA, V.I.; SAMSONOV, V.D.; GULINKINA, I.R.

Dyeing of elastic foam polyurethan and the application of a printed
pattern to it. Plast.massy no.2:25-27 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Plastics) (Polyurethan)

S/079/62/032/002/009/011
D204/D303

AUTHORS: Orlov, N.F., Bogatkin, R.A., Sergeyeva, Z.I., and Veronkov, M.G.

TITLE: Interaction of triorganosilanes with carboxylic acids in the presence of colloidal nickel

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 2, 1962, 650-651

TEXT: A short note on the reactions of triethyl silane with carboxylic acid, using colloidal Ni as a catalyst. Monocarboxylic acids reacted giving the corresponding triorganosilyl esters, in 50-85% yield. Esters of general formula $\text{Et}_3\text{SiOCO}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OCOSiEt}_3$ were synthesized in 60-80% yields from simple dicarboxylic acids. Colloidal Ni promoted hydrogenation as well as dehydrocondensation, as was shown by the reactions of Et_3SiH with halogenated and unsaturated acids. Monochloroacetic acid yielded either $\text{Et}_3\text{SiOCOCH}_2\text{Cl}$ or $(\text{Et}_3\text{SiOCOCH}_3 + \text{Et}_3\text{SiCl})$, depending on the molar ratio of the reagents. Unsaturated acids yield hydrogenated

Card 1/2

Interaction of triorganosilanes ...

S/079/62/032/002/009/011
D204/D303

products; e.g. crotonic acid gave the n-butyric ester. Action of H_2PtCl_6 as the catalyst is similar to that of colloidal Ni. No experimental details are given. There are 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1961

Card 2/2

38676
S/079/62/032/006/004/006
D202/D304

AUTHORS: Sergeyeva, Z. I. and Hsieh Chiang-lan

TITLE: A new method of synthesizing organosilicon hydrazines

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 6, 1962, 1987-1993

TEXT: In this synthesis, instead of the usual alkylchlorosilanes and hydrazine or its derivatives, e.g. triethylaminosilane and dimethylhydrazine, with some $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ as catalyst, aminosilanes and alkyl or aryl amines were employed. This gives higher yields of triethyl-(N,N-dimethylhydrazo)silane (47.8%). The authors call their method the 'hydrazination reaction' and claim that it can be carried out with and without a catalyst. By this method they obtained 14 alkyl (hydrazo) silanes, including 6 new ones: (1) tetra-(N,N-diethylhydrazo)-silane, (2) ethyl-bis-(N,N-diethylhydrazo)-silane, (3) ethyl-bis-(N,N-diethylhydrazo)-chlorosilane, (4,5) methyl- and ethyl-tris-(N,N-diethyl- hydrazo)-silanes, (6) diethyl-(N,N-diethylhydrazo)-silane. The authors also synthesized aminosilanes,

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A new method of ...

S/079/62/032/006/004/006
D202/D304

including 4 new ones: (1) ethyl-bis-(diethylamino)-silane, (2) diethyl-(diethylamino)-silane, (3) methyl-bis-(diethylamino)-chlorosilane. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1961

Card 2/2

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; KERZHKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Dyeing of polyethylene. Plast.massy no.6:31-33 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Polyethylene) (Dyes and dyeing--Plastics)

ORLOV, N.F.; BOGATKIN, R.A.; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; VORONKOV, M.G.

Reaction of organohydride silanes with carboxylic acids in
the presence of colloidal nickel. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:650-
651 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Silane)
(Acids, Organic)

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; SE TSZYAN-LAN' [Hsieh Chiang-lan]

New method of synthesizing organosilicon hydrazines. Zhur.ob.khim.
32 no.6:1987-1993 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Silicon organic compounds) (Hydrazine)

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; LEONT'YEVA, G.F.

Selection and substantiation of the method of determining moisture content of orange and lemon paste candy and "sefir pastila" candy for the regulation of the drying process. Trudy VKNII no.16:51-57 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Moisture--Measurement) (Confectionery)

ORLOV, N.F.; BOGATKIN, R.A.; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; VORONKOV, M.G.

Interaction of hydroxysilanes with saturated acids in the
presence of colloidal nickel. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2561-2566
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Silane) (Acids, Organic)

L 13352-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS

ASD

Pc-4/Pr-4

RM/WW/JW/JAJ

ACCESSION NR: AP3002624

8/0079/63/033/006/1874/1878

AUTHOR: Sergeyeva, Z. I.; Se Chiang-lang

66
65

TITLE: Reactions of asymmetric dialkyl hydrazines with alkyl chloro-silicon hydrides

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 6, 1963, 1874-1878

TOPIC TAGS: asymmetric dialkyl hydrazine, alkyl chlorosilicon hydride, silicon hydrazine

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the reaction of alkyl chloro-silicon hydrides with asymmetric dialkyl hydrazines showed that the formation of alkyl hydrazinosilicon hydrides is rendered very difficult by secondary reactions: the substitution of hydrogen directly bound to silicon by the hydrazine residue and the condensation reaction proceeding with the splitting-off of the molecules of dialkyl hydrazine. Four organic silicon hydrazines containing Si-H bond, not described in the literature, were obtained and characterized. Reaction conditions, physical properties, yields, and analytical data for alkyl (N,N-dialkyl hydrazino) silicon hydrides and their reaction products are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 formulas.

Card 1/2/

Leningrad St. Un.

ORLOV, N.F.; BOGATKIN, R.A.; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; VORONKOV, M.G.

Nickel catalyst in the reactions of organosilane hydrides with
organic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1934-1938 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut
khimii silikatov AN SSSR.

(Silane) (Acids, Organic) (Nickel catalysts)

IOFFE, B.V.; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; TSILIOVICH, D.D.

Propargyl rearrangement of a new type. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:
3448 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

IOFFE, B.V.; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; DERVINSKAYE, K.M.

Aminonitrile cleavage of quaternary aldehyde hydrazone salts.
Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:2794-2795 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(A) L 12912-00 ENI(M)/ENI(A) PM

ACC NR: AP6000955 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0041/0041

AUTHORS: ^{44.55}Sergeyeva, Z. I.; ^{44.55}Vashchun, T. T.; ^{44.55}Gerasimova, N. N.; ^{44.55}Forer, Ye. R. ⁴³

ORG: none ^B

TITLE: A method for obtaining pigments in dischargeable form for dyeing rubber and plastics. Class 22, No. 176342^{44.55} announced by Scientific Research Institute for Organic Semi-Products and Pigments (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 41

TOPIC TAGS: pigment, rubber, plastic, polypropylene, polymer, dye chemical ¹⁵

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining pigments in a dischargeable form for dyeing rubber and plastics by mixing the pigments with atactic polypropylene on rollers in the course of heating. To simplify the technique and to improve the quality of the pigments, the latter are applied in the form of water pastes.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 19May64

Card 1/1 ^{NW} UDC: 678.047.6

SOV/136-59-4-11/24
 AUTHORS: Shevakin, Yu.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences.
 Rytikov, A.M., Sherov, I.Ye., Batono, D.G., Koshurin, A.V.,
 Sergeyev, Z.I., Engineers
 TITLE: Comparison of the Efficiency of Tube Production from
 Non-Ferrous Metals and their Alloys by Cold-Rolling and
 by Drawing Methods (Ekonomicheskaya i tekhnicheskaya
 proizvodstva trub iz tsvetnykh metallov i splavov
 khodnoy protokoy po sravneniyu s volocheniye)
 PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 4, pp 57-63 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: Opinion was divided on the relative merits of the
 different methods of tube production, therefore the
 present investigation was carried out. All sizes of
 tubes were tried by the two methods. It was shown that
 output from cold-rolling was 10-25% higher than that from
 drawing (table 1). The machine-hours and man-hours for
 cold-rolling were shorter than for drawing (table 2).
 Table 3 shows the increase in production by cold-rolling
 with better equipment. By cold-rolling with modern
 equipment the machine-hours and man-hours could be cut by
 two in the production of copper tube. The economy in

Card 1/3

this case was 224 roubles per ton and in other cases
 varied from 165 to 574 roubles per ton. The number of
 operations in the copper tube production was reduced
 from 27 to 18. The production of condenser tubes in
 L68 (brass) alloy has been increased from 70-90 to
 180-200 m/hr. An advantage of cold-rolling is that
 deformation can be up to 94% of the initial section.
 It also allows the manufacture of tubes from 180 without
 an intermediate temper, giving a tensile strength of
 75-77 kg/mm² and an elongation of 2-3%. Ti alloys
 which are difficult to deform by cold-rolling, Ti alloys
 cold-rolling is a cheaper method of tube production as
 the material is cheaper and the number of operations is
 reduced. At present work is in hand for a cold-rolling
 mill which will produce two or three tubes simultaneously.

Card 2/3

There are 5 tables and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet
 and 1 German.
 ASSOCIATION: Institut stali; Zavod "Krasnyy Vyborzhets";
 Kol'chuginskiy zavod po obrabotke tsvetnykh metallov i
 splavov (Steel Institute; "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" Works
 and Kol'chugins Works for Processing of Non-Ferrous
 Metals and Alloys)

Card 3/3

SERGEYEVA, Z.N.

Neural mechanisms of compensation of blood gas disorders following organic lesions of the lungs [with summary in English]. *Biul. eksp. biol. med.* 44 no.8:38-42 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz laboratorii sravnitel'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. - prof. S.I. Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Chernigovskiy). Prestavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Chernigovskim.

(OXYGEN, in blood,

eff. of exper. lung lessions in rabbits (Rus))

(LUNGS, physiology,

eff. of exper. lesions on blood gases in rabbits (Rus))

SERGEYEVA, Z. N. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Nervous mechanisms of the regulation of gas content in the blood in ~~cases~~ of focal lesions of the lungs in experiments on animals." Mos, 1959. 14 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR.) 210 copies (KL, 47-59, 117)

SERGEYEVA, Z.N.; GORYUNOVA, T.I.; FRANKSHEYN, S.I.

Afferent pulsation in single fibers of the vagus nerve in lung injury. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.6:29-33 Je '61.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. - prof. S.I. Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(VAGUS NERVE)

(LUNGS; DISEASES)

FRANKSHEYN, S.I.; GAYDINA, G.A.; GORYUNOVA, T.I.; SERGEYEVA, Z.N.;
SMOLIN, L.N.

Mechanism of dyspnea in lung injury in the light of electro-
physiological studies. Trudy Inst. norm. i pat. fiziol. AMN
SSSR 6:102-104 '62 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy
(zav. - prof. S.I.Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i pato-
logicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

SERGEYEVA, Z.N.; GORYUNOVA, T.I.; FRANKSHEYN, S.I.

Excitation mechanism of the respiratory center in lung lesions.
Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 54 no.11:30-33 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz laboratorii sravnitel'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. -
prof. S.I.Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin).
Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.
(LUNGS—DISEASES)(RESPIRATION)

SERGEYEVA, V.N.

Afferent impulses from the focus of an inflammation. Trudy Inst.
norm.i pat.fiziol. AMN SSSR 7:81 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. -
prof. S.I. Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii AMN SSSR.

SERGEYEVA, Z.N.; FRANKSHTEYN, S.I., *prof.*

Tonic effect of pulmonary receptors on the respiratory center and the mechanisms of dyspnea in lesions of the lungs. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.11:25-27 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. - prof. S.I. Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin), Moskva. Submitted March 12, 1965.

ACC NR: AT6036636

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0343/0343

AUTHOR: Sergeyeva, Z. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Sensitivity of pulmonary receptors innervated with nonmyelinated "C" fibers to changes in the gas composition of the respired air [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 343

TOPIC TAGS: hypercapnia, hypoxia, biologic respiration, pulmonary receptor

ABSTRACT:

The pulmonary stretch receptors are innervated by thick myelinated fibers of Group A, and the deflation receptors by thin myelinated fibers of Group B. Both are highly resistant to hypoxia and hypercapnia. It is known that 80% of the vagus nerve fibers which innervate the lungs belong to the group of nonmyelinated Group C fibers.

The counterpulse method was used to analyze the activity of C fibers;

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036636

this method is based on the fact that an antidromic evoked potential decreases on meeting an orthodromically propagating pulse from the organ studied.

Cats under chloralose-urethane anesthesia and artificial respiration were used.

It was found that pulmonary receptors innervated by C fibers do not react to changes in volume of the lungs, but possess a constant tonic activity. When the atmosphere was changed to one containing 5% to 12% CO₂ or to pure nitrogen, the activity of the C-fiber-innervated tonic receptors did not change.

It is concluded that neither the pulmonary receptors innervated by A and B fibers, nor those innervated by C fibers, are sensitive to changes in the gas composition of the respired air and are not chemoreceptors in this sense.

[R. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

NESHCHADIM, A.G., inzh.; KURDYUMOV, V.N., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye:
YEDEMSKIY, P.M.; FADEYEVA, K.M.; SOKOLOV, A.I.; PETROVA, A.I.;
MIKHAYLOVA, N.M.; SERGEYEVA, Z.P.

Influence of temperature on the extraction of prepressed sunflower
cakes in the DS-70 extractor. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 no.6:35-38
Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskii institut, Leningradskoye otdeleniye
(for Neshchadim). 2. Leningradskiy maslozhirovoy kombinat (for
Kurdyumov, Yedemskiy, Fadeyeva, Sokolov, Petrova, Mikhaylova, Sergeyeva).
(Sunflower oil)

TEMNOGRUDOV, Aleksey Aleksandrovich; SERGEYEVA, Zinaida Vladimirovna,
red.

[Cancer and its control] Rakovye zabolevaniia i bor'ba s nimi.
Penza, Penzenskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 31 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(CANCER)

GALAKTIONOV, A.A.; SERGEYEVA, Z.V.; KURICHENKO, V.A.; RESHETNIKOVA, L.V.; POGUILYAYLO, Z.K.; SUVOROV, V.S.; KRIVOV, M.D.; RASTATUYEV, V.A.; FEDOROVA, Yu.A., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Collection of technologically groned production norms for mechanized farm work done in shifts]Sbornik tekhnicheskikh obosnovannykh normativov smennoi proizvoditel'nosti na sel'skokhoziaistvennyye mekhanizirovannyye raboty. Moskva, Izd-vo MSKh RSFSR, 1962. 231 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva. Tsentral'naya zonal'naya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya. 2. Tsentral'naya zonal'naya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (for all except Fedorova, Saytanidi).

(Agricultural machinery--Production standards)

SERGEYEVA-ALAYEVA, V.N.; AVTONEYEVA, N.P.; FROLOVA, R.M.; VOLYNKINA, L.A.;
BOCHKAREV, O.A.; GUSEVA, V.S.

Use of aloe extract and novocaine in combined treatment of parodontitis.
Stomatologiya no.2:22-23 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy G.A.Kal'yan)
poliklinika No.1 (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' zaveduyushchego
A.G.Chernova), Moskva.
(Teeth--Diseases) (Novocaine--Therapeutic use)

SERGEYEVICH, Nikolay Antonovich [Serhievich, Mikola]

[Everyday life on collective farms; notebook of one of the
thirty thousand] Budni kalhasnyia; zapiski trytstsatsi-
tysiachnika. Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va, 1959. 121 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Collective farms)

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

Effect of pressure and temperature on viscosity of aqueous solutions of electrolytes and seam waters (in petroleum deposits). V. I. Sergeevich, T. P. Zhuze, and A. I. Chestnov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1953, 890-904.—The following conclusions were obtained from the viscosity studies of aq. solns. of NaCl, KCl, and CaCl₂. Generally CaCl₂ and NaCl solns. have higher viscosities than those of KCl (results given graphically). The solns. of NaCl and CaCl₂ always show increase of viscosity with rise of external pressure at all concns. (cf. Cohen, *Ann. Physik Chem.* 45(1892)). Dil. in KCl solns. (0.501N) at 20° viscosity drops in the pressure interval of 1-150 atm., but at higher pressures (350 atm.) viscosity rises again to its value at atm. pressure. This anomaly disappears with increased concn., and at N concn. the drop of viscosity with pressure is not observed. In all cases viscosity drops with rise in temp. KCl and NaCl solns. show decreased effect of pressure on viscosity with increased temp.; in 0.501N KCl at 40° the effect is barely perceptible, and nonexistent at 60°. NaCl at 3N concn. shows a weak linear dependence of viscosity on pressure. G. M. Kosolapoff

6-4-54
2/8

Sergeyevich, V. I.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Solutions. Theory of Acids and Bases, B-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 504

Author: Zhuze, T. P., and Sergeyevich, V. I.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Effect of Pressure and Temperature on the Viscosity of Aqueous Solutions and Stratified Waters

Original

Periodical: Izv. AN SSSR, section on technical sciences, 1956, No 5, 156-163

Abstract: In continuance of previously reported work (Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1954, 25029), the authors have investigated the viscosity (η) dependence on the pressure (p) for 0.5 M solutions of various electrolytes at 20°. A sharp dependence of the characteristic on the nature of the salt was observed. Thus, the η of aqueous solutions of NaCl and Na₂SO₄ is proportional to p; for KCl, it passes through a minimum at 100 atm; for KI, it decreases as p increases up to 500 atm; and for aqueous solutions of Na₂CO₃ as well as for pure water, η is independent of p. Thus, different ions have varying effects on the

Card 1/2

SERGEYEVICH, V. I. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of ~~the~~
viscosity and density of stratified waters of petroleum deposits
and binary solutions of electrolytes, *as a function of* ~~in relation to the~~
temperature and pressure." Mos, 1957. 11 pp 22 cm. ~~XXXXXXXX~~
(Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Petroleum). 100 copies. (KL, 23-57, 113)

79
-10-

8.1

SOV/93-58-12-12/16

14(5)

AUTHOR: Sergeyevich, V.I. and Zhuze, T.P.

TITLE: The Viscosity and Density of Typical Oilfield Waters Under Field Conditions (Vyazkost' i plotnost' tipichnykh vod neftyanykh mestorozhdeniy v plastovykh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 57-61 USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Petroleum Institute, AS SSSR studied the effect of pressure, temperature and gas saturation on the viscosity and density of typical oilfield waters. The experimental unit (Fig 1) included a viscosimeter designed by the KB of the former USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry [Ref 1]. This viscosimeter was described in the technical literature [Ref 2-4]. Table 1 gives the viscosities of various waters, including Tuymazy oilfield waters of calcium chloride content, Caspian Sea water, and Taloye Lake water. Table 2 gives the viscosities of oilfield waters saturated with methane. Fig. 2 reflects the dependence of viscosity on temperature. The experiments led to the following conclusions: 1) waters of oil-bearing formations varying in viscosity and waters of calcium chloride content develop the highest viscosity, 2) the pressure effect on the viscosity of oilfield waters can be expressed as a function of the temperature, nature, and concentration of the dissolved salts,

Card 1/2

SOV/93-58-12-12/16

The Viscosity and Density (Cont.)

3) at temperatures of 5-10° the viscosity of slightly mineralized waters decreases with pressure and at temperatures of 20° and higher the viscosity of these waters increases with pressure, 4) the viscosity of waters with hydrocarbonates is slightly affected by pressure at the temperatures under study, 5) the viscosity of highly mineralized waters increases with increased pressure at the temperatures under study, 6) methane has a slight effect on the viscosity of the waters, and 7) there is a linear ratio of density to viscosity at the entire temperature range, but the presence of methane slightly decreases the density of the waters. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

48170

53300

5(4)

SOV/20-129-5-37/63

AUTHORS: Zaks, S. L., -Sergeyevich, V. I.

TITLE: The Viscosity of Some Binary Hydrocarbon Mixtures and Condensate Gases in the Supercritical Region

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1332-1334 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors determined the viscosity of mixtures of methane and pentane, methane and hexane, methane and heptane, and methane and octane at 20° and 228 atm. The following are enumerated: In figure 1 the dependence of the viscosity of the mixtures on the concentration of the second component; in figure 2, the influence of the molecular weight of the second component upon viscosity, and in figure 3, the dependence of the compressibility coefficient on the concentration of the second component. Viscosity increases with the length of the carbon chain of the second component and with the content of the latter in the mixture. The compressibility coefficient passes through a minimum which is more marked in the case of a lower molecular weight of the second component. Furthermore, viscosity and densities of condensate gases were determined, which were obtained by conveying of methane or a methane-propane mixture at 300 atm

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58170
SOV/20-129-6-37/69

The Viscosity of Some Binary Hydrocarbon Mixtures and Condensate Gases in the Supercritical Region

through petroleum-containing rock. Under these conditions the components of petroleum are dissolved in the gas and are again condensed when pressure is reduced. The experimental data showed considerable changes in viscosity, compressibility coefficient, and density. This must be taken into account in the exploiting of deposits with gas condensate or of deposits by pressing-in gases under high pressure. The authors make reference in the text to the viscosity measurement of methane carried out by N. V. Meshcheryakov and I. F. Golubov (Ref 1). There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references. ✓

PRESENTED: March 31, 1959, by P. Ya. Kochina, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1959

Card 2/2

SERGEYEVICH, V.I.; ZHUZE, T.P.

Studying the viscosity and density of formation waters and binary electrolytic solutions under conditions of various temperatures and pressures. Trudy Inst. geol. i razrab. gor. iskop. 2:104-112 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Electrolyte solutions) (Water, Underground)

BERGEYEVICH, V.I.; ZAKS, S.L.

Viscosity, density, and compressibility of certain binary
hydrocarbon mixtures under high pressures. Trudy Inst. geol.
i razrab. gor. iskop. 2:113-119 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Hydrocarbons)

SERGEYEVICH, V.I.; ZHUZE, T.P.; BURMISTROVA, V.F.

Studying the process of oil displacement by high-pressure gas
in the Bitkov field of the Western Ukraine. Nauch.-tekhn. sbor.
po dob. nefti no.15:44-49 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN
SSSR.

(Stanislav Province--Oil reservoir engineering)

SERGEYEVICH, V.I.; ZHUZE, T.P.; ZAKS, S.L.; BURMISTROVA, V.F.;
GUSAREV, A.V.

Regularities in the flooding of oil from reservoir rocks with
compressed gases in a model reservoir. Neft. khoz. 41 no.2:29-35
F '63. (MIRA 17:8)

SERGEYEV, L.A.; SERGEYEVICH, V.I.; KHAZNAFEROV, A.I.; BURMISTROVA, V.F.

Difference in compressibility (isothermal and adiabatic) for reservoir oil and methane-saturated water. Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.14:235-240 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Compressibility) (Petroleum) (Methane)

ZAKS, S.L.; SERGEYEVICH, V.I.

Mechanism for displacing oil with high pressure gases. Neft. khoz.
39 no.11:36-40 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

L 21029-66 FSS-2/ENT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/T IJP(c) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023564

UR/0000/65/000/000/0062/0064

AUTHOR: Feoktistov, K. P.; Rozenberg, G. V.; Sandomirskiy, A. B.; Sergeevich, ²⁰
V. N.; Sonechkin, D. M. ^{BH}

TITLE: Optical observations from the Voskhod spacecraft ¹²

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 62-64 ¹²

TOPIC TAGS: Vostok, Voskhod, haze photography, cloud photography, cyclone, anti-cyclone, gegenschein, Glenn firefly

ABSTRACT: A number of optical observations were carried out by the Voskhod crew as a followup to experiments conducted by the Vostok-series capsules. Preliminary results of the following experiments are discussed: 1) photography of the haze which blankets the Earth's limb on the daylight side; 2) color photography of the dawn with the capsule on the night side; 3) observation over the planet's limb of a weak (pale-white with a yellow-green tone) glow region extending along and 2.5—3° above the horizon, and particularly evident against the polar glow; 4) observation of small luminescent particles (dust) first reported by Astronaut John Glenn; and

Card 1/2

L 21029-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023564

5) photography of the cloud cover (cyclone and anticyclone) against the water surface. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. 0
[YK]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4094

Card 2/2 BK

~~SECRET~~ ~~1-4~~ YE A. SERGEYEVICH, Ye. A.
USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

FD 140

Card 1/1

Author : Sergeyevich, Ye. A.

Title : On the use of domestic animals as experimental models for bacillary dysentery

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 4, 71-75, Apr 1954

Abstract : Experiments are described which show that domestic cats can serve as a laboratory model for experimental Grigor'yev-Shiga, Sonne, and Flexner dysentery, and that this experimentally evoked dysentery can proceed from the acute form into the chronic form. The course of the dysentery infection in domestic cats is accompanied by a specific pathological-anatomical and morphological change. The existence of the infection can be confirmed by bacteriological tests. The results of the experiments are given in a chart, 2 photographs of ulcers formed in the mucous membranes of the intestines of the infected cats are included. No references are cited.

Institution : The Epidemiological Division (Head-Candidate of Medical Sciences M. O. Podgayckaya) of the Molotov Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Serums (Director A. P. Kobyl'skiy, Scientific Head- Prof. G. V. Peshkovskiy

Submitted : August 17, 1953

SERGEYEVSKAYA, T.V.

DECEASED

1961/3

c1960

SEE ILC

METALLURGY

SERGEYEVSKIY, A. (Volgograd)

In the heroic city. Voen. znan. 39 no.1:18-19 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Volgograd—Military education)

SENGEYEVSKIY, I. N.

PLAST I BOOK REPRODUCTION 507/4699

Osnoy tekhnicheskoy petrokhimicheskoy sloves (Fundamentals of Synthetic Technology in Petroleum Chemistry) Moscow, Goskizdatkhim, 1960. 692 p. 3,800 copies printed.

Author: Sengueyevskiy, I. N., Professor, and Lav Aleksandrovich Potolovskiy, Professor, Khimicheskoy Akad. Nauk, L'vov, Tech. Akad. Nauk, Kharkov.

REMARKS: This book is intended for engineers and chemists of petroleum refineries and chemical plants, for chemists of the national economy, planning organizations and scientific research institutes engaged in chemical processing and large-scale utilization of petroleum stock for the production of synthetic products.

CONTENTS: The book describes important commercial methods of producing hydrocarbon petroleum and gas stock and coal stock for the manufacture of alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters, synthetic fibers, and synthetic rubber. Flow sheets are included, and the basic equipment of the petrochemical industry is described. The physicochemical properties and use of intermediates and end synthetic products are also described. The state of the petrochemical industry outside the USSR and prospects for its development are covered. 10 personalities are mentioned. Cost figures follow each chapter.

Fundamentals of Synthesis Technology (Cont.)

SOV/4659

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2. Nitration of paraffins in a liquid phase	577
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4. Technology of nitroparaffin production	581
Ch. X. Synthetic Rubber [O.B. Litvin]	591
Synthesis of monomers	592
I. Divinyl	594
1. Technology of divinyl production from ethyl alcohol	594
2. Technology of divinyl production from butanes and butylenes	597
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III. Styrene	620
1. Production technology of ethylbenzene and styrene	621
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Card 16/21

S/138/59/000/07/03/009

AUTHORS: Kaluzhenina, K. F., Zherebkov, S. K., Sukhotina, T. M.,
Sergeyicheva, V. S.

TITLE: On the Properties of Mixtures and Vulcanizates Based on Bromobutyl
Rubber ✓

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, No. 7, pp. 13-18

TEXT: The authors outline the valuable properties of butyl rubber and explain its application in the production of rubber articles. The chemical and physical properties of vulcanizates made of butyl rubber are due to their low non-saturation and also to the presence of regularly distributed side methyl groups, linked with the densely packed linear chains, as described in Ref. 1, by R. Thomas and L. King. The properties of the vulcanizates made of the butyl rubber are described, and how these properties are applied in the production of various rubberized articles. However, the disadvantage of the butyl rubber mixtures is the slow vulcanization and the incompatibility of the butyl rubber with other non-saturated polymers, as well as its poor adhesion to various metals. Some of these disadvantages could be eliminated by the use of bromobutyl rubber. According to the authors, there are two methods for the production of bromobutyl ✓

Card 1/3

S/138/59/000/07/03/009

On the Properties of Mixtures and Vulcanizates Based on Bromobutyl Rubber

rubber: 1) by brominating the butyl rubber on the rollers with bromine, 2) by brominating the butyl rubber with ethyl bromine in a solution of ethyl chlorine. A comparison is made of the properties of domestic bromobutyl rubber produced by the two methods with those of the imported bromobutyl rubber of the Hiker (Khaykar) 2202 trade mark, and the possibility of combining the bromobutyl rubber with other polymers is shown. When combining the domestic bromobutyl rubber with natural rubber, rubber is obtained with satisfactory properties. The compatibility of the bromobutyl rubber with other polymers makes it possible to cement rubber onto metal. The experimental procedure undertaken is outlined in detail and the technological and physico-mechanical properties of the vulcanizates are determined and given in Table 1. The highest stability of the adhesion is reached between the ply of natural rubber or butyl rubber and a ply of a mixture of imported bromobutyl rubber, combined with natural rubber; a somewhat lower stability is reached with a ply of a mixture based on the domestic bromobutyl rubber, combined with the natural rubber. Adhesion to metal of the rubber can be accomplished by using the ply of a mixture based on the bromobutyl rubber. The possibility of fixing the bromobutyl mixtures to metal by the hot method was studied. The results of the tests are given in Table 7. The results of the

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S/138/59/000/07/03/009

On the Properties of Mixtures and Vulcanizates Based on Bromobutyl Rubber

tests on using the bromobutyl rubber mixtures as a ply between the metal and the butyl rubber, are submitted in Table 8. It was established experimentally that in order to improve the adhesion strength between the interlayer and the main ply of butyl rubber, it is recommended that a single-layer greasing be used of a 30% solution (in the xylene), of 110 resin or EK-13 glue (developed by the NIIRP). There are 8 tables, 1 graph, 7 references: 1 Soviet, 6 English.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti
(Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry). ✓

Card 3/3

SERGEYKO, I.I. (Pechora)

Results of collapse therapy in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis
in the Far North region. Probl. tub. no.5:39-41 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

(COLLAPSOTHERAPY,

in arctic region)

(CLIMATE,

arctic region, result of collapsother. in)

TKACHENKO, F.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; SERGEYKO, L.G., inzh.

Substructure of transformer steel and methods of revealing it.
Stal' 23 no.5:460-462 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Steel--Metallography)

SERGEYUK, Ye.M., aspirant

Comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of intra-arterial and intravenous blood transfusion following hemorrhagic collapse. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.3:14-18 My-Je '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.M. Tachmuradov) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina.

(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (SHOCK)

SERGEYUK, Ye.M., aspirant

Effectiveness of heparinized and citrated blood in hemorrhagic collapse. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.5:30-33 S-0 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry propedevicheskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof.N.M. Tachmuradov) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina.
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (HEPARIN) (SODIUM CITRATE)

SERGEYUK, Ye. M., Candidate of Med Sci (diss) -- "A comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of intra-arterial and intravenous blood transfusion in hemorrhagic collapse". Ashkhabad, 1959. 11 pp (Turkmen State Med Inst im I. V. Stalin), 200 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 121)

Country : RUMANIA
 Category : Fauna Animals. 2-2
 Swine.
 Abs. Jour : Ref Ethn-Biol., No 14, 1950, 74080
 Author : Dinu, L.; Serghie, A.; Grigoriu, S.; Minelitz,*
 Institut. : Rumanian Academy of Sciences, Biology and**
 Title : Studying the Effect of Iron upon Growth and
 Development of Suckling Piglets.
 Orig. Pub. : Bul. Univ. Acad. RPR. Sec. Biol. Saint.
 Agric., 1956, 8, No 3, 667-683
 Abstract : The nutritive influence of copper as a pro-
 phylactic and medicinal preparation against
 anemia in suckling piglets is shown.

Card: 1/1

*R.
 **Agriculture Branch.

EGOSIN, I.S.; SERGHIN, I.K.

Liquidation of pig infectious atrophic rhinitis on farms.
Analele agric zooteh 17 no.6:148-151 R-D'63.

GORIN, Yu.A.; SERGICHEVA, G.A.

Study of the reactions of acetic acid anhydride as affected by certain solid catalysts. Part 1. Conversion of the acetic anhydride and of its mixtures with water on S.V. Lebedev's catalyst. Zhur. ob.khim. 26 no.9:2444-2452 S '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka.
(Acetic acid) (Catalysts)
(Lebedev, S.V.)

SERGIEJ, Artur, mgr., inz.

Tubing and blumbing from hard polyvinyl chloride. Bud wiejskie
14 no.2:15-17 F '62.

SERGIEJ, Artur (Warszawa)

Pyrodek attic floors. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 34 no.8:455-
458 Ag '62.

SERGIEJ, A., inz.

Assembling a bridge with a crane. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk
33.no. 10:635,0 '61.

On 10/10/64, at 10:59 AM, the following

letter signing for concrete works. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36
no.10:59-59) 0 164.

5641ESCU, D.
SERGIIESCU, D.; HORODNICEANU, F.; KLEIN, R.; ZAMFIRESCU, M.

Studies on the Coxsackie virus. II. Attempted culture of strains of Coxsackie virus isolated in the Rumanian People's Republic on mouse embryo tissue cultures. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol., Bucur. 6 no.3-4:469-476 July-Dec. 1955.

(COXSACKIE VIRUS, culture
attempted adaptation of strains isolated in Rumania to
culture in vitro, using mouse embryo tissues)

ROMANIA / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Polio-
myelitis Virus.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1959, 19319.

Author : Klein, R.; Horodniceanu, F.; Bergiescu, Dina.;
Marcovici, M.; Zamfiresco, M.; Bulmovici, Elena.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Study of Poliomyelitis in Rumania in 1956.
III. On the Manifestation of the Poliomyelitis
Virus and Related Viruses in Connection with
Certain Clinical and Epidemiological Data.

Orig Pub: Arch. roumain. pathol. experim. et microbiol.,
1957, 16, No 3, 457-465.

Abstract: No abstract.

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SERGIESCO, Dina; KLEIN, R.; HORODNICEANU, F.

Character of plaque formation by polioviruses in various common cell culture system. Arch. Roum. path. exp. microbiol. 20 no.1:115-127
Mr '61.

1. Poliomyelitis Department of the Dr. I. Cantacuzino Institute.

(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUSES culture)

HORODNICEANU, Fl.; SERGIESCO, Dina; KLEIN, R.; AUBERT-COMBIESCO, A.

Simplified procedure for the concentration and partial purification of poliomyelitis virus. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.1: 171-179 Mr '62.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" --- Service de la Poliomyélite.

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(VIRUS CULTIVATION)

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Research on the nature of the guanidine resistance of type 1 poliovirus and on the biological properties of its mutants.
Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3:719-724 S'63

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino"; Service de la Poliomyélite, Bucarest.

AUBERT-COMBIESCU, A.; SERGIESCU, Dina

Elucidation of some fundamental processes in the biology of
poliovirus using guanidine. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol.
16 no.3:267-283 '65.